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EXAMINER
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SHARMA, SUJATHA R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2684

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1,4,6,7,10,12-16,18,20,22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caldwell [US 5,644,624].

Regarding claims 1,15,18,20,23,24 Caldwell discloses an n automatic telephone call origination and retry system. Caldwell further discloses a device comprising:

- a memory (402 in fig. 4 and col. 4, lines 57-59 )
- a processor (414,402 in fig. 4 in fig. 4 and col. 4, lines 57-59)
- a call queue function to enable the configuration of an outgoing call queue stored in a server accessible over a network (see col. 4, lines 47-53, col. 7, lines 24-40), the call queue comprising an order list of entries to dial (see col. 4, lines 47-53, col. 7, lines 24-40). Caldwell further discloses a method of dialing of a next entry of outgoing call queue and removing the next entry from the outgoing call queue. See col. 7, lines 7-34. See summary of invention.

However Caldwell does not explicitly disclose a wireless device. However the use of a wireless device for special services (for example cordless phone) is well known in the art.

Art Unit: 2684

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide these special services to a wireless device in order to provide mobility to the user.

Regarding claims 4,22 Caldwell further discloses a method wherein the queue dial function which when operated once results in dialing all entries of the call queue in the order of the ordered list. See col. 4, lines 47-53, col. 7, lines 24-40.

Regarding claim 6, Caldwell further discloses a first computer system comprising:

- a call queue function for a device, the call queue indexed by an identification of the device; see col. 4, lines 38-52
- a queue management function to provide a next number to dial from the call queue in response to receipt of a queue dial request from the device. See col. 4, lines 47-53, col. 7, lines 24-40

However Caldwell does not explicitly disclose a wireless device. However the use of a wireless device for special services (for example cordless phone) is well known in the art.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide special services like call queue function to a wireless device in order to provide mobility to the user.

Regarding claim 7, Caldwell further discloses a user database, the user database comprising the call queue. See col. 3, lines 21-26 col. 4, lines 38-53, col. 7, lines 24-40.

Art Unit: 2684

Regarding claim 10, Caldwell further discloses a method wherein the queue dial function when operated results in removing the next entry from the call queue. See col. 7, lines 24-40.

Regarding claims 12-14 Caldwell further discloses a method comprising the queue management function to provide each number of the call queue in a dial order, in response to receipt of the queue dial request from the device. See col. 4, lines 47-53, col. 7, lines 24-40

Regarding claim 16, Caldwell teaches a method wherein operating the queue dial function further comprises operating a single button of the wireless communication device. See col. 4, lines 48 - 52.

3. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caldwell [US 5,644,624] in view of Taylor [US 6,034,687].

Regarding claim 5, Caldwell discloses all the limitations as claimed. However he does not disclose a method of correlating the name in the queue with a dialable number in the address book.

Taylor teaches a method where an address book is used to store names and numbers and the address book are cross-referenced with the caller's name. See col. 9, lines 50-65.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Taylor to Caldwell in order to provide an efficient call routing method.

Art Unit: 2684

4. Claims 8,9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caldwell [US 5,644,624] in view of Widergren [US 5,890,064].

Regarding claims 8, 9, Caldwell as treated in claim 6, discloses all the limitations as claimed. However he does not disclose a method wherein a second computer such as an Internet server receives the call queue from a client device and communicates the queue to the first computer system.

Widergren teaches a method of computer supported telephony. Widegren teaches a method wherein the user creates a personal routing scheme for the computer supported telephony and this personal profile is stored in the HLR (this reads on the limitation where the call queue/routing table is stored I the HLR). Widegren further discloses a method wherein the personal profile can be modified by a computer application communicating with the HLR (this reads on the limitation that the Queue is supplied from the internet server to the HLR). See col. 16, lines 14-35.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Widegren to Caldwell in order to provide a more flexible call routing method and use the computer supported telephony features.

5. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caldwell [US 5,644,624] in view of Ahlberg [US 5,600,704].

Regarding claim 11, Caldwell discloses all the limitations as claimed. However, he does not disclose a method wherein the MSC receives the number from the first computer system to connect a call.

Art Unit: 2684

Ahlberg, in the same field of endeavor, further discloses a MSC, which receives the number from the feature node/first computer system to connect a call. See Fig. 1 and col. 5, lines 38-55.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of Ahlberg to Caldwell in order to provide special services like call queue function to a wireless device and thus increasing the mobility of the user.

6. Claim 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caldwell [US 5,644,624] in view of Humes [US 6,721,577].

Regarding claim 17, Caldwell discloses all the limitations as claimed. However, he does not disclose a method wherein operating the queue dial function further comprises speaking a queue dial command to the wireless communication device

Humes, in the same field of endeavor, teaches a method wherein operating the queue dial function further comprises speaking a queue dial command to the wireless communication device. See col. 5, lines 10-17.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Humes to Caldwell in order to provide a more flexible method of calling system to the user

Art Unit: 2684

*Response to Arguments*


7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1,4-18,20 and 22-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

*Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sujatha Sharma whose telephone number is 571-272-7886. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7.30am - 4.00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on 571-272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Sujatha Sharma  
November 21, 2005

  
NAY MAUNG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER